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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 139

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Family Day-report.
GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WOODS' MUSEUM.
UNDER THE GAUZE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
PRIDE, at 8 P. M. Charlotte Thompson.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.
TONT PASTORS NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. Mr. George Fawcett Rows.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER, at 8 P. M.
BOVEY THEATRE.
BUFF AND BLUE, at 8 P. M.
CHATEAU MARTEL VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer, cloudy and perhaps rainy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were lower and sympathetic with a general feeling of depression. Gold opened at 112 1-2, and closed at 112 5-8, with sales meanwhile at 112 3-8. Government bonds were firm. Money loaned on call at 3 and 3 1-2 per cent. Coal stocks were unsettled. Foreign exchange steady.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT trial will be resumed to-day, and it is possible a vote may be reached on the question of jurisdiction. "Let no guilty man escape"—through a quibble.

THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS of the Strathmore by Captain Gifford, of the American whaler, Young Phoenix, was a gallant act, and in praising and fittingly rewarding it England does credit to our common humanity.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES are now quoted at Washington as the cause of the blackballing of Secretary Bristow at the Union League Club. They must have been in a hogshead.

THE DUBLIN OABSMEN have had some differences, resulting in a change of their crews for the Henley regatta; but as it may lead to our having two Dublin crews in the Centennial contest we shall not grumble so they are both first class crews.

CHEAP CABS mean vehicles that will convey the public from place to place at a rate of fare which, with a fair amount of employment, would yield a fair profit. The special license men believe in doing as little work as possible and getting the most exorbitant rate for it. All special licenses should be abolished, and the men willing to run their cabs at a fair rate given a chance.

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA remind us of the opposition of the horse car companies to rapid transit in this city. The officials who oppose the railroad in China have, doubtless, some heavy stake in the present slow transit. The people want the railroad, but it is feared that the imperial authorities at Peking will issue an injunction and stop the work. Are our courts governed by Chinese ideas?

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—The arrival at Philadelphia yesterday of the French Transatlantic steamer *Amerique* with a cargo of French celebrities, who are mostly representatives of their gallant nation at the Exhibition, was an interesting event. There were also on board a number of Russian gentlemen representing their government in the World's Fair, and some portions of the colossal statue of Liberty for New York Harbor.

EARL DERBY'S REPLY to Mr. Fish's note regarding the Extradition Treaty with England has been received in Washington and a synopsis of it is published in our Washington despatches. Earl Derby moves the issue entirely from the ground taken by Mr. Fish in his note, and defends the refusal to deliver up Winslow, on the ground that such refusal is in harmony with the treaty itself irrespective of the British act of Parliament of 1870, which, Earl Derby claims, does not enter into the consideration of the British government in its view of the case. It raises a question of fact which we think Mr. Fish has already disposed of effectually—namely, that the action in the case of Winslow is entirely in consonance with the treaty itself. It further states that the British Foreign Office cannot go behind the magisterial dicta to determine the case. This, we are sorry to say, looks very like dodging the responsibility, as the police magistrate has been, at any rate in this case, guided by the government lawyers.

The Inflation Triumph in the Ohio Democratic Convention.

The followers of Governor Allen verify that proverb of Solomon, "Though you bray a fool in a mortar yet will his foolishness not depart from him." In spite of their overwhelming defeat last fall, and the defeat of the party in every State which adopted their platform, they persist in their soft money policy and seem determined to ruin the democratic party if they cannot rule it. In the Committee on Resolutions at Cincinnati yesterday there was a small majority of hard money men, but the inflationists were stiff and unyielding and agreement on a platform was found impossible. There was, accordingly, a hard money report by the majority and a soft money report by the minority. The Convention adopted the latter by a vote of 368 to 300, giving the inflationists a decided victory. This result destroys all the chances that Senator Thurman ever had of being strongly supported at St. Louis by his own State. He will, nevertheless, have quite a proportion of the delegates, though not a majority, and he represents all the sound hard money sentiment that exists in Ohio.

The stiff head winds which blow against Mr. Thurman in his own State cannot damage him in national estimation. Outside of Ohio the greenback opposition to him will operate as the Tammany opposition to Governor Tilden does outside of New York, or as the persecution of the secessionists affected the reputation of Southern Unionists in the loyal States. Ordinarily a Presidential candidate who is not strongly supported by his own party in his own State is in a bad way. But this rule must be taken with some abatement in the case of Senator Thurman. The most fatal thing that could happen to him as a Presidential candidate would be the cordial support of the Ohio inflationists. Their impetuous opposition is a valuable testimony to his soundness on the financial question. The inflationists proclaim and advertise that Senator Thurman is not with them nor of them. "I have not loved the world nor the world me," and it is an advantage to Mr. Thurman to have it known that there is no love lost between him and the followers of "Old Bill Allen" and Sam Carey. In this respect the Ohio statesman stands before the country in a much better light than Governor Hendricks, who is accepted and endorsed by the soft money democrats of Indiana and receives the unanimous support of his own State because his hard money professions are believed to be merely a thin incrustation on the surface of his opinions. "Scratch a Muscovite and you find a Tartar," scratch Governor Hendricks and you find an inflationist. The reception which Senator Thurman meets from the Ohio inflationists attests the sincerity of his hard money convictions. The Bill Allen and Sam Carey wing of the party understand too well that Mr. Thurman is immovably hostile to their policy. It is for this reason that they "breathe out threatenings and slaughter" against him.

Notwithstanding the ingratitude of Ohio the democrats of the United States will not forget that the party is more deeply indebted to Mr. Thurman than to any other man. He may justly claim the credit of having rescued the party from dissolution. After the disastrous Greeley campaign gloom and discouragement settled upon all the other democratic leaders. Most of them despaired of setting the party on its feet again, and a movement was started in Ohio for creating a new organization to take its place. Judge Groesbeck, an eminent and esteemed democratic citizen of Ohio, consented to be put forward as the leader of that movement, and he published an able and striking address which was widely copied and indorsed by journals which had supported Mr. Greeley. That effort to disband the democratic party and merge it in a new organization with a different name might have succeeded had it not been for the resolute courage of Senator Thurman, who evinced more foresight and sagacity than any other democratic statesman. He protested with vigor against a removal of the old landmarks, declared his inviolable confidence in the future success of the party, exerted himself to the utmost to separate it from the entangling alliance and compromise of principle of the preceding year, organized a State campaign on a strictly democratic basis, went upon the stump and made an industrious canvass, and rescued the State from the republicans who had carried it for Grant against Greeley by thirty-four thousand majority only a year before. It was by his advice that Mr. Allen was made the candidate for Governor, Senator Thurman having been governed in his selection by his wish to make the canvass so distinctively and entirely democratic that no outsiders could claim any share in the victory. Mr. Allen was known as a steadfast old-time democrat, and he had not then abjured the hard money principles, of which he was a sturdy, unflinching champion in the United States Senate in the last generation. Governor Allen owed a debt to Mr. Thurman for bringing him out of obscurity and a long retreat and putting him at the head of the government of an important State. The democratic party at large owed him a greater debt for pulling it out of "the Slough of Despond," teaching it its own strength and giving it a splendid example of what might be accomplished by discarding coalitions and courageously relying on its own principles. The victory in Ohio in 1873, which was the work of Senator Thurman, was the turning point in the fortunes of the democratic party. It infused courage and hope into a despairing and what seemed a moribund organization, put an end to all talk of disbanding it and opened the way for the great tide of democratic victories which followed in 1874. The ingratitude of Mr. Allen to the statesman who politically raised him from the dead must be laid to the account of an old man's ambition; but the democratic party of the United States can have no motive for turning against Mr. Thurman, who, if he did not raise it from the dead, rescued it from the depths of despair. No other citizen of the United States has such strong claims on the democratic party as Senator Thurman. In 1873, while he was rebuilding the shattered party, Mr. Tilden had disconnected himself from politics and

gone to Europe in apparent discouragement; Mr. Hendricks was inactive, Judge Groesbeck and General Ewing were openly advocating the dissolution of the party, and nobody can dispute the claim of Mr. Thurman to the supreme place of honor in that critical year.

The victory of the soft money democrats in the Ohio Convention makes it certain that this question will come up at St. Louis and be the occasion of a sharp controversy. If the hard money men had prevailed in Ohio, the inflationists would have had their hopes dampened and might have thought it inexpedient to fight a strenuous battle in the National Convention. But after their success at Cincinnati yesterday it is certain that they will not give up the contest without a struggle. The fact that the democrats in Congress were kept at a deadlock on this question during the first three or four months of the session, and after a long succession of caucuses abandoned it in despair, unable to agree or even to compromise their differences, proves the strength of the inflation wing of the party and its unyielding tenacity. It will very likely happen at St. Louis, as it happened yesterday at Cincinnati, that a motion will be carried to adopt a platform before balloting for candidates, and the inflationists will try to make it of such a character that no pronounced hard money candidate can stand upon it. If they succeed in this they will destroy all the chances of a democratic success in the electoral colleges, and a bolt by the hard money men would be the wisest thing for the party, for there would then be a possibility of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, where one or the other of the democratic candidates would succeed. But the chances are greater that the hard money men will preponderate at St. Louis, and that they will attempt to conciliate their opponents by making concessions in the platform, and will then nominate a hard money candidate.

The victory of the inflation democrats in Ohio does not help the chances of Governor Hayes. Had the result been different, had the Democratic Convention behaved reasonably yesterday, there would have been a possibility of the democratic party carrying Ohio in October, and it might have been thought expedient to nominate Hayes as the strongest candidate for carrying that State. But the inflationists have given away Ohio, and any candidate the republicans may nominate will carry it with as much certainty as Hayes.

The War on the Hostile Sioux.

THE HERALD special despatch from Fort Lincoln, Dakota, announces the starting from that point of a column of soldiers, one thousand strong, finely equipped and well provisioned, to open the campaign against the wild Sioux. As will be seen from our despatch, a thoroughly digested plan to whip these troublesome Indians has been prepared by the War Department, and we propose to lay it, briefly, before our readers without venturing to criticize it. The scene of active operations is laid in that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and bounded on the north by the Missouri River. It may be roughly described as a parallelogram about one hundred and fifty miles long by fifty broad, the Little Missouri and Yellowstone, which form its eastern and western sides, flowing toward the great river in a north-northeasterly direction. Sitting Bull, the fighting chief of the Sioux, has his fifteen hundred lodges, capable of furnishing three thousand warriors, camped near the Little Missouri, and to strike him before he has time to move or to catch him if he runs, is the object of a triple movement of United States forces. First of these counts the command of General Terry, including the gallant Custer's cavalry regiment, which has started from Fort Lincoln on a march of one hundred and fifty miles due west, and is heading directly for Sitting Bull's camp. The second and more properly the supporting force, under General Gibbon, has started from Fort Ellis, Montana, near Bozeman City, on the Yellowstone, to descend the river for two hundred miles until reaching a depot of provisions to be established near the mouth of the Big Horn, a tributary of the Yellowstone. This will place Gibbon to the west of Sitting Bull's camp, in a position to catch the Indians if they break before General Terry and run west. The third force is that under General Crook, the renowned Indian fighter, whose command moves north for three hundred miles from Fort Laramie to meet the Indians if they break from Terry and Gibbon and run south. The only road this leaves open for the Indians is to the north, where the broad Missouri confronts them.

This rude sketch of the plan of an Indian campaign on a larger scale than has been undertaken for years is necessarily incomplete, and those who know anything of Indian fighting are aware how futile finely drawn plans are with a wily enemy better informed than is generally supposed; prepared to take advantage of every condition of the ground; that can run for days and days with scarce a mouthful of food, and that naturally knows the country better than the invaders. The most hopeful side of the plan is that which provides for meeting the Indians if they run away, which is one of the greatest points in their strategy. As our despatch indicates, we may look out for lively times in Dakota in a couple of weeks.

AMNESTY for the Communists is still the uppermost topic in the French Chamber of Deputies. The division on M. Raspail's motion for a complete pardon to all will be narrowly scanned by all France, the radicals evidently wanting to make a record for the Assembly on what they hardly hope to carry. We are glad to note at the same time that the sending of delegates to the Centennial Exhibition has not been overlooked in the turmoil of party warfare.

THE ATTENDANCE at the PUBLIC SCHOOLS as noted in the reports for April shows a steady increase, there being, what is especially noteworthy, a closer approximation in actual scholars to the number of pupils registered than ever before. This is doubtless due to partially enforcing the Trancy act, and we can only wish that provisions for its complete application were made.

Rapid Transit's Enemies.

Under a democratic government, where public improvements cannot be made by ukase and all factious opposition is quelled by the strong hand, progress in what is the pressing need of the masses is often tedious and liable to every form of hindrance that combined money power can exert. Hence often arises a crisis in which ordinarily law-abiding citizens become restive at the opportunity which the law's lumbering uncertainty gives to public enemies with money to spend in defence of their profitable abuses. It is some consolation that the public right generally triumphs in the end, but not always, and the end is often so long deferred that it maketh the heart sick. We saw the Tammany Ring, entrenched behind what appeared law, trampling on the dearest rights of the citizens and robbing the public treasury. We saw it at length overthrown, and we have since seen the chief among its thieves fight the city for possession of his ill-got gains with the money he had filched. Now that the city has obtained a verdict against him we see another struggle in progress on behalf of "Boss" Tweed, to see how little restitution he can make. This is a fair parallel to the position the horse car railroads have taken with regard to rapid transit. Having had a privilege conferred on them to serve the people with horse car transit they have the audacity to tell the people that they shall have no other transit than the horse railroads are willing to supply. After begging to become the servants of the people and falling shamefully short of their engagements they arrogantly announce themselves the people's masters and draw their second hand coffins across the route of every rapid transit line, as the London omnibuses did to crowd a horse railroad off the experimental line along Hyde Park years ago. The horse car roads are just now piling injunctions upon the steam railroad companies engaged in attempting to furnish New York with its greatest want. We see the work delayed or stopped in every direction by the insolent interference of horse car companies, who apparently find courts and judges ready to jump at the chance of assisting them. We wish to ask the judges of New York if they would not act more decently by hastening less to do the bidding of the plundering and obstructive monopolies? We ask the horse car companies how long the people, by law or without it, will permit them to sit like a nightmare on the progress of the city?

When the "No Seat No Fare" bill was corruptly killed in the Assembly it may be recalled that some of the more brazen-faced apologists of the act stated unctuously that rapid transit would correct the over-crowding. We valued that at its worth, and events have justified us. The President of one of the horse car companies has boasted that they had four million dollars, and would spend it all to defeat rapid transit. There is some truth in this boast. A large corruption and obstacle fund has been gathered, but there are one million people interested on the side that favors rapid transit, and we ask that million how much longer they will allow the plundering monopolies and their aiders and abettors to cheat them?

Political Millerites.

There is no more harmless and inoffensive faith than that of the people who call themselves Second Adventists, and who are more widely known as Millerites. They count the days in the Book of Daniel, and the number of the Beasts in the Book of Revelation, and set the time when they believe the Millennium will dawn and all earthly things shall take on a sudden and miraculous change for the better. Meantime they live temperately and keep their ascension robes on the nearest shelf, and once in a while, usually in the pleasant springtime of the year, they hold a public meeting to warn mankind of their sins and their unfitness for the day of dread, and if one planet malignantly persists in falsifying their arithmetic they only revise the count and shove the calendar ahead a little. Some day they will be right, and will have the exquisite delight of calling out to the poor wretches without ascension robes, "I told you so."

We trust we shall not be thought profane if we say that the gentlemen who met the other day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel seem to us a kind of political Second Adventists. It was a company of undoubted virtue, of the very best intentions, with a most laudable desire to make the world over and cure all the evils from which we suffer. Paul Louis Courier described a political conservative as one who, if he had stood by at the creation of the world, would have exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! don't, don't disturb the chaos!" Our Fifth Avenue Hotel philosophers are no such men as this. They rather resemble another Frenchman, who modestly remarked that, though he found the world, on the whole, an excellent and commendable world, if he had been present at the creation he thought he could have made some valuable suggestions.

There are many good people who regret keenly that so much wisdom and virtue was collected in a hotel parlor here we advise them to moderate their grief. It is in fact rather a matter for congratulation that our political Millerites have but little influence in this country. Ardently desirous to make the world over, they are really revolutionaries, and where they have had power they have often shown themselves a mischievous class. In France, in Germany, in Mexico and Central America it is their kind who in the name of all the virtues upset constitutions, and by their restless energy, their blameless personality and the enticing grandeur of their visions, persuade excitable masses to attack the established order of things, in the hope that somehow, if they only kick up their heels and break all the furniture, they can get a new house.

Fortunately, here they are harmless. Nor can one restrain a smile as he reads the list of names, for many of them have figured at such gatherings for a number of years. They met four years ago at Cincinnati and nominated the late Mr. Greeley; and met again a few weeks later at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to denounce Mr. Greeley. They met in 1864 and opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln in very much the same phraseology which they now use; and not a few of them then

believed poor Mr. Lincoln to be a conspirator against the liberties of his country, and did not hesitate to accuse him of being a politician, which it is as much as to say, in their vernacular, a monster of wickedness. They hailed with delight General Grant's determination to have nothing to do with politicians, and thought it a mark of genius in him to select his Cabinet from among obscure and unheard-of persons, and they do not yet see that the only really successful and creditable Cabinet officer chosen by General Grant—namely, Mr. Fish—was of the tribe of politicians whom they so abhor, and that his ability arises from the fact that he had had political training and experience. They cry out that only fit men shall hold office, and deny that experience, a knowledge of the traditions of office and of political life are an important element of fitness. They want to purify our politics, and begin with a theory that all who have to do with politics are necessarily base and corrupt. They go about persuading people that political training unfits men for public trusts. Fortunately, the people do not believe them. But they will go on. It amuses them. Let us be thankful that it does not hurt the country.

The Brazilian Emperor's Journey.

Our illustrious visitor from the South American Empire landed here on the 15th ult., and, after a few days spent in observing the city and its environs, started for the Pacific coast. In the four weeks which have since elapsed His Majesty has travelled over eight thousand miles, or nearly three hundred miles a day, and has observed the striking features, natural and industrial, of a great many of our States. He is now at St. Louis, and is about to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans, whence he will return to Philadelphia to study the Exhibition in detail. While Americans will naturally be interested in the Emperor's opinion of the progress of the United States—and, so far, he has proved a frank and clear-headed observer—the much more pregnant question remains, How much of what he sees will he wish to transplant to the great country over whose destinies he presides? Fresh from a land where nature supplies unlimited beauties to the eye and where the earth seems to require little more than asking to produce rich crops, it is not wonderful that he looks generally on America as "not pretty, but magnificent." He compliments our spaciousness, our enterprise, our industry; but we are not pretty. We would, of course, like to be, but to this potentate the factories, workshops, railroads, cities, schools speak forcibly, and we have no doubt that at the end of his journey he will try to graft upon the natural beauty of Brazil some of the American "go" which he admires. By and by perhaps our Republic shall grow beautiful as well as strong, while the Brazilian Empire adds strength to its beauty, and then both countries will look back with pleasure to the journey of His Majesty among us as an event of deep historic interest. For the present we must take all the measure of ourselves that we can, for the process, when undertaken without conceit, is useful, even if it brings us no higher compliment than the farmer bestowed on his horse, "a queer one to look at but a good one to go."

Economy for 1877.

The new Tammany Excise Commissioners have been prompt in transmitting to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment their estimate of the amount they desire to be allowed to expend next year. The Excise Board's last appropriation was forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, and as the Tammany board increases a little less than fifty per cent on this, asking for about sixty-six thousand dollars, its demand may be considered modest enough. Comptroller Green, however, is bent upon reducing the cost of the city government next year as much as he possibly can, and, taking time by the forelock, he proposed at once to cut down the new board's estimate to thirty-four thousand dollars, or about one-half the amount demanded, reducing the salaries of the three commissioners from five thousand to three thousand dollars each, and allowing them twenty-five thousand dollars for extra expenditures. Of course this early step toward economy and a reduction of the salaries of heads of departments was opposed by the Mayor, Tax Commissioner Wheeler and Alderman Lewis. Mr. Green's associates in the Board. The Mayor, whose study of financial questions has been diligently prosecuted since the prospect of succeeding Mr. Green in the Finance Department has opened before his mind's eye, sagely remarked that the amount of the appropriation to the Excise Board could not affect the taxpayers, because it came out of the receipts of the Board and not from the tax levy. But the Comptroller blandly reminded the Mayor that, inasmuch as the receipts of the Excise Department were used for public purposes, the taxpayers had a decided interest in taking care that they are not needlessly squandered on their way to the city treasury. This is the first movement toward economy for 1877, and from its defeat the people may form some judgment of the liberality with which the public money will be distributed among the departments next year, especially if Tammany can succeed in getting Comptroller Green out of office.

"SUPPOSING."—The neglect of Coroner Eickhoff to have even an external examination made upon the body of Mr. Edward J. Wilson, "supposing" that it was a case of deliberate suicide, is an instance of the gross carelessness with which the coroners administer their office. Marks of violence are said to have been found upon the body at Peekskill, where it was sent to be buried. These may have resulted from concussions after death, but we want to know what is the use of an official that goes through his term "supposing" and wanting to be certain only about his fees?

THE MUFGORD CENTENNIAL at Cape Ann yesterday was an event of more than local interest, and even at this time of great national celebrations a moment's attention may be claimed to read the honors paid to the memory of the gallant captor of the British ship *Hope*, with her one thousand five hundred kegs of powder.

The Political Conventions Yesterday.

Yesterday was an active day in national politics, conventions having been in full blast in not less than five States. The most important of these conventions was that of the Ohio democrats, on which we have commented in another article. Next to Ohio the Republican Convention in New Jersey is of most interest. Its proceedings were entirely harmonious, and, although its delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were not instructed, it is understood that they are pretty unanimous for Mr. Blaine, who has been helped a great deal by his position on the anti-Catholic question. The secret league against the Catholics had its origin in New Jersey, and was strengthened by what was called the Catholic Protective bill. A letter from a New Jersey citizen to Mr. Blaine, which was surreptitiously obtained and published last fall, and which showed, or seemed to show, that he had been initiated into that secret Order, has made him its favorite. Whether his alleged membership be a fact or a fiction it is certain that he indorses the views promulgated by President Grant on that subject in his well known Des Moines speech, and he is likely to reap all the advantage which will accrue to anybody from that issue. The State of New Jersey is more important to him than his own State of Maine, New Jersey having eighteen votes in the National Convention and Maine only fourteen. Mr. Blaine is visibly gaining, although he has not yet delegates enough to make anything like a majority.

The Alabama Republican Convention is of little significance, because the republican party is split in that State, and the other faction of it hold a convention next week and will select delegates having a different preference. The anti-Sepulchre Convention yesterday favored Mr. Bristow; but the federal office-holders belong mostly to the other wing of the party. Nobody can predict which set of delegates from Alabama will be admitted to seats at Cincinnati.

The Greenback Convention, at Indianapolis, is one of the side shows of politics, and as it sends no delegates to either of the national conventions its action cannot affect the prospects of any of the candidates.

WHILE DUELLING has received a death-blow in Bavaria the pardon of Count Kalowrat, who killed Prince Auersperg in a fight under the code, by the Emperor of Austria, gives the barbarous practice a lease of life in the Austrian Empire. It is only three-quarters of a century since George III. said he would not have an officer in the Guards who refused to fight a duel, but duelling is unheard of in England to-day as a means of settling private quarrels.

THE EXECUTION OF SIX of the murderers of the French and Prussian Consuls at Salonica will tend to allay the uneasiness that has been felt concerning the effect of the murders on the Mussulman fanatics. If the news of the punishment is as extensively circulated through Turkey as the news of the murders doubtless was a great danger to the Christian inhabitants will have been averted.

THURLOW WEED, as will be seen from an interview in another portion of the HERALD, thinks Grant an impossibility, Tilden a man who did not come to the front fifteen years ago, and Jeff Davis a man he would like to utilize all his (Mr. Weed's) life.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

As money goes up prices come down. Scotland largely imports Belgian horses. In Missouri the republican party is divided between Brewster and Morton.

In all Georgia and South Carolina there is not one republican daily paper. An architect says that it looks dangerously easy for an amateur to build himself a house from picturesque designs.

Franklin Rives proposes to publish the Congressional debates in the *Globe* as a substitute for the Congressional Record.

Heister Glynn looks like a military clergyman, and when he gets the upper hand of an opponent his voice grows pathetic.

Since the death of Charles Sumner many Massachusetts men regard Mr. Bullock as "the most eminent citizen of the Commonwealth."

Mr. E. C. Gardner, the architectural writer, says that our schoolhouses have been built on too extensive and extravagant a scale. He does not believe that delicate young girls should be compelled to climb up into a high, ugly tower and twist into a magnificent garret.

M. Nourissien holds up the example of Bailly to the well-intentioned French republicans of our own day, and more especially as a warning to the gentlemen of the Left Centre, who seem inclined to make too many concessions in the hopes of retaining some dearly purchased political influence.

Kilpatrick was once making a speech. He said:—"I've got a bullet in my leg; I know the Southerners; I've licked 'em for four years, and I can lick 'em again. If there's one here let him say so." A big fellow immediately stepped upon the stage. "Don't interrupt this speech," said Kil.

New Yorkers who go to Chicago are seldom made homesick. Many things in the great city of the West remind them that some strange spirit gives them an idea of New York. Even when they read the items of the Chicago *Tribune* they say:—"Here at least is something from the HERALD."

The Indianapolis *Star* calls the editorial note-maker of the New York *Commercial* an iconoclastic clipper, and criticizes his English. The truth is that the notes are funny, and that it takes a fair knowledge of the notes to make a man say that "they fever" is a mild form of "new-mongers."

Everywhere throughout the country churches have been cutting down the expenses of choir. It is surprising, too, how hard times bring to men's consciousness pockets the idea that it is not right to have a pagan soprano to sing and a righteous preacher to perform the rest of the religious services.

At the Wisconsin Sunday School Convention Rev. Mr. Pullen, of Winneconne, divulged his patent method of conducting a school so as to enlist the older young men and ladies, which was to have a beautiful and accomplished young lady teach the young men and a popular young man the ladies. He found it worked splendidly.

Mr. Delancey Kane's New York and Pelham coach needing some repairs, it has been sent to the Brewsters. In the meantime Mr. Kane is using the coach owned by Mr. F. Neilson, of this city. So crowded was the avenue yesterday afternoon that Mr. Kane was about two minutes late, it being almost impossible for him to get through. He certainly never drove with more skill, while the coach was so loaded down that the guard had to stand up nearly all the way in from Pelham.—New York World.

Danbury News.—"There is one thing on which a husband and wife never have and never can agree, and that is on what constitutes a well beaten carpet. When the article is clean it's a man's impression that it should be removed, and he is allowed to wash up and quietly retire. But a woman's appetite for carpet beating is never appeased while a man has a whole muscle in his body. And if he waited until she voluntarily gave the signal to stop he might beat away until he dropped down dead. It is directly owing to his superior strength of mind that the civilized world is not a widow this day."